

FIRST EDITION

THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

Life on a Desert Island.

Where the Gold Comes From.

California and Australia.

The Ku-Klux Once More

Esco. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

Diary of the Robinson Crusoe's—Their Life on the Desert Island—From Rescued After 59 Days of Solitude.

Was condensed the following from a Honolulu letter to the New York Herald, giving a diary of the wrecked crew of the Saginaw:—

The Saginaw was lost on the 29th of October at half-past three A. M. The first day's work was securing and getting on shore all the provisions possible—the crew working in the water all day—the provisions being more or less damaged with salt water. At sundown all hands were on the beach after a day's work, with nothing to eat. As soon as possible rations of mutton, bread, and tea were served. Allowance of water, half a cupful. The 30th was spent in recovering wrecked stuff, getting a boiler, which belonged to the contractor's party, and the ship's condenser on shore. Searching parties for water were also detailed. This day caught the first turtle.

THE DAILY RATIONS.

Rations of seal, turtle, potatoes, onions, and bread served out; the three last to keep them from spoiling. November 6, Sunday, the crew mustered and held service. Eat the first mutton. Dysentery made its appearance, and the next day thirty men were on the sick list, and the surgeon without medicines with which to treat them. No success yet in finding water. Much rainy weather. All the containers filled with rain water. On the 9th captured five turtles. At this time matters were becoming quite settled. Fish was caught for the first time on the 11th. Birds were captured at night, to prevent alarming the flocks, and ten were served out at each meal. Sunday, 13th, mustered for service. This feature was observed on each Sabbath during the stay on the island, and only light work engaged in for the purpose of keeping the minds employed. Two meals a day were served—breakfast at half-past 9, and dinner at half-past 6 o'clock.

RATIONS DECREASING.

On December 18 the seal ration was cut down to one a day. Fish were quite abundant at this time; some of them were most delicious. December 22, experienced a heavy gale from the west, which caused a heavy surf, washing away the boats, and caused the blocks under the flatboat's frame to settle. All hands out scouring the boats and moving the flatboat frame farther up on the beach. One ounce of flour a day now served.

RELIEF EXPECTED.

On the 2d of January Captain Seward stated to the officers that he should now look for a vessel to relieve them. He had reckoned the number of days the boat would be upon the passage to the Sandwich Islands, the number of days before a ship could be started, and the days' passage to the island, and should not give up hope until the middle of the month.

THE NEW BOAT PROGRESSING.

On the 3d all hands were variously employed on the big boat, taking the sails used for tents and preparing them for use.

SMOKE DISCOVERED.

At about 10 o'clock P. M. Dr. Frank and Mr. Ryan stroked off to the lookout hammock. After looking a short time Mr. Ryan called the doctor's attention to what he thought was smoke upon the horizon, but the doctor was doubtful, and cautioned Ryan not to say anything until he was certain.

SAIL HO!

They walked back to the tents and were talking about it when the carpenter shouted "Sail, ho!" throwing his hat in the air, and jumping down from the boat. A person was seen upon the flagstaff with a glass, who soon reported a schooner-rigged steamer heading for the island.

THE STEAMER ARRIVES.

Just at sundown the steamer came to off the island and dropped her anchor. At daylight the next morning the steamer was not in sight, but soon after appeared and a boat was manned to send out to meet her.

THE WRECKED CREW REBARK.

On the 5th, at sundown, all hands were safely on board the Kiliana, and she was headed for Midway Island to take in a supply of coal.

A BEARLY MEAL.

The captain now gave orders to let the men have full rations of such edibles as they desired, and the night was far spent before the cooking and eating ceased. At daylight the next morning the steamer was not in sight, but soon after appeared and a boat was manned to send out to meet her.

THE WRECKED OFFICERS TO THE KING.

On the 26th Captain Seward and officers of the Saginaw, Captain Glass and officers of the Nyack, and the United States Consul, Mr. Mattocks, were granted an audience by His Majesty the King. Captain Seward took occasion to thank the King for the prompt despatch of the steamer for the relief of the Saginaw's crew. So ends the story.

A HEROINE'S INTREPIDITY.

An Old Teacher Burned to Death in Brooklyn—A Courageous Maid-servant Saving a Family from a Terrible Fate.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the ten-story building No. 183 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the lower part of which was occupied as a fur store by Mr. Julius Weinberg, and the upper part as a dwelling. Mrs. Weinberg was the only person in the store, and the moment the flames burst forth she rang the bell for the servant, Jane Ann Dunne, who was up stairs with four children and Louis Eckstein, an old teacher. The flames leaped to the upper part of the building, the narrow staircase leading into the store. The maid servant, on discovering the fire, seized the two youngest children, and calling upon the other two to follow her, dashed down stairs to the store. All the children were saved, but the old teacher was very feeble, and unable to reach the store. He reached the second story, and there the flame scuttling him off, he shouted for assistance. The brave servant, hearing his cry, ran from the store, and amid a shower of flames, ascended to the second story, where she found the old man, almost suffocated, groping his way towards the staircase. She ran to him and endeavored to lead him down, but at the head of the stairs which she had but a moment previously ascended the flames fiercely

OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An Engineer and two Firemen Shot on a Railroad—Tragic Extraordinary Ku-Klux Document.

RALPH, Feb. 16.—A most diabolical outrage occurred here about three miles from this city on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The regular passenger train which left this city yesterday for Greenville, near which Branch, at Ex-Gribble, the engineer observed a man walking on the trestlework armed with a double-barreled shotgun. When the train came up with him he stepped off the track and, deliberately drawing his gun to his shoulder, discharged both barrels at the engineer and fireman in rapid succession. The engineer, who had no idea the villain was in earnest when he leveled the gun at him, stood and received the contents of the gun full in the face, not even moving his head within the carriage in rear of the engine. Both his eyes were destroyed, and the buckshot with which the gun was loaded are said to have penetrated the brain. Both the firemen were badly wounded. The train was at once stopped and reversed, and as it put back towards the city the assassin stood coolly reloading his gun, but did not make any other attempt to fire. The employees on the train being named, made no attempt to attack the villain. The engine died, and the firemen are badly wounded. The outrage created the most intense excitement among the passengers. A sheriff's posse was at once despatched to the scene, and succeeded in arresting a man named Hornby as the alleged assassin.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Gold Production of California and Australia.

The San Francisco Bulletin of February 7 contained the following interesting and instructive statistics in relation to the history of California and Australia. The gold production of California was discovered here in 1848, and there in 1851. From the 10th of June to the end of December, 1851, the quantity of gold discovered in Victoria, the first six months after its discovery, was 2,313,411 ounces. During 1852 the miners secured 2,218,783 ounces of gold, valued at \$44,375,640; and in the year 1859 the quantity obtained was 2,985,061 ounces, amounting to \$59,719,820. This was the largest yield of any year in the history of the Victoria gold fields. The decline in production commenced the following year, 1857, and continued each year till 1868, when there was an increase of 238,811 ounces over that of 1867.

"The result of mining operations in 1868 was 1,657,498 ounces, valued at \$33,149,960. The total quantity of gold received in Victoria from 1851 to 1868—eighteen years—was 35,568,450 ounces, valued at \$711,369,000.

"As it will be interesting to many of our readers to know the total productions of gold in the Australian colonies and the neighboring colony of New Zealand, compared with California, we give the latest official and reliable returns as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Location, Ounces, Value. Rows include Victoria 1861 to 1868, New South Wales 1861 to 1868, Queensland 1860 to 1868, New Zealand 1863 to 1867, and Total from 1861 to 1868.

"It will not be necessary to give a detailed statement of the yearly exports from California. The amount of gold and silver bullion shipped from San Francisco in certain years was as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Ounces, Value. Rows include 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868.

"The actual production of all the mines west of the Rocky Mountains, and which yield less than \$20,000,000 per annum, and the statistics published from year to year since the discovery of gold in 1848—now about twenty-two years—prove that over \$1,300,000,000 of treasure has been discovered, and we deduct from this sum the average of three years, so as to bring the returns to correspond with the returns of Australia since gold was discovered there—\$171,428,580—we shall have \$1,128,571,420 to compare with the results of the Australian and New Zealand mines—\$692,082,325. This gives a difference of \$436,489,095 in favor of California and the Pacific coast mines as the result of eighteen years of development. These estimates are only approximate values, but they are as nearly correct as it is practicable to have them. They show a remarkable similarity in the grand total of the mining interests of the two countries, so near of an age and so similar in their rise and progress.

"From 1858 to 1868 the Government of Victoria paid \$76,955 as rewards for the discovery of paying gold fields. And from 1851 to 1868 it received in revenue from the gold fields alone, for miners' licenses, miners' rights, business licenses, escort fees, export duty, leases of gold and mineral lands, etc., the sum of \$44,347,325.

"The quantity of gold obtained in Victoria from 1864 to 1868, five years, from quartz veins and alluvial workings, was as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Source, Ounces, Value. Rows include From quartz veins, From alluvial workings, Showing in favor of alluvial diggings.

"In the seven leading mining districts of Victoria, namely, Ballarat, Bendigo, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Castlemain, Ararat, and Gippsland—there are 2431 miles of water races constructed at a cost of \$1,551,350. The area of land held as claims in the same districts is 835,575 acres, and the estimated value of the claims in these seven districts is \$44,347,325. The number of machines employed in alluvial mining are 441 steam engines, 1887 pumping machines, 298 whells, 330 vices, 361 cradles, 19,346 water-wheels, 643 stamps crushing cement, and the number employed in quartz mining are 603 steam engines, 66 crushing machines, 5297 stamps, 512 whells, 436 vices. And the value of all the mining plant in Victoria is estimated at \$10,782,190.

NATIONAL BANKS PROSECUTED.

Proceedings Against the National Shoe and Leather Bank and the Central National Bank. United States District Attorney Davis having been satisfied that some of the national banks in this city had made incorrect returns of their dividends to the collectors in their respective districts, an investigation ensued, and the District Attorney believes that he has sufficient evidence to show that such returns have been made from at least two banks—the National Shoe and Leather and the Central National—and he has determined to prosecute them in order to recover penalties and the differences between the tax paid on the amounts returned, and the amounts that should have been returned.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At today's session of the National Assembly, the following-named Vice-Presidents were chosen:—M. M. Louis Joseph Martel, Benoist d'Azay, Ludovic Vite, and Leon de Malville. A resolution was introduced proposing

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

PRUSSIAN WAR EXACTIONS.

ARMISTICE SAID TO BE DISREGARDED.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

MURDER BY A YOUNG WOMAN.

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SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Prospects of Peace.

Illness of the Emperor.

Prussian War Exactions

Armistice Said to be Disregarded.

The London Conference.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Murder by a Young Woman.

Disastrous Fire in Maine.

FROM EUROPE.

The French National Assembly.

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FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—The Erie County Republican Convention met yesterday, and unanimously instructed their delegates to vote for General David B. McCree for Auditor-General.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

John Sney, President of the Miners' Benevolent Association, is at Harrisburg. Representatives or members of this organization are constantly at the State capital, and a bill which was introduced last week to reduce the rates of coal transportation on the railroads is believed to have originated with the association.

ADVISES WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AT THIS POINT REPRESENT THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE

RAILROADS AND THE MINERS.

Advice which have been received at this point represent the contest between the railroad corporations have almost doubled their rates of tax, with the expressed intention of making them prohibitory, and in hopes that the association will become disorganized and destroyed. The association, on the other hand, insist upon what is termed a "basis"; that is, that their wages for labor be regulated according to the market prices for coal. Whether the association is strong enough to make a prolonged contest is not known, but as the miners were out of work the greater part of last summer, it is doubtful whether they are in a good financial condition.

THE MINERS' COMMITTEE

are out in a card this morning in the Harrisburg papers, in which they denounce the Reading Railroad for its high rates, and appeal to philanthropists to aid workmen, whose wages average but \$3 50 per week.

THE READING RAILROAD TO THE TRADE.

The Reading Railroad is understood to take the position that these continued strikes are becoming ruinous to the trade, and are originated and urged from trivial causes, and that unless they and other transporting companies take some bold and decided stand, the whole business will be at the mercy of the association, which, while it purports to be for benevolent purposes, is really a gigantic working monopoly.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

CONFAGRATION IN BRANSWICK, N. H.

BRANSWICK, Feb. 17.—An extensive and disastrous conflagration occurred here this morning. Two saw-mills, two sash and blind factories, a flouring mill, woollen mill, and several smaller manufactories were totally destroyed, together with a portion of the toll-bridge which connects this place with Topsham. A large number of mechanics and laborers are deprived of employment by the disaster.

FROM THE WEST.

MURDER BY A GIRL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—Major Fish, of the Cliff House, Rocky River, was shot and killed last night by a German girl named Fanny Drauer. The girl charges Fish with having seduced and then abandoned her. She is now in custody in this city.

SAN DOMINGO.

LETTER FROM DR. VINTON TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

TRINITY PARISH, NEW YORK, CUREY'S ROOMS,